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COUNTY COUNCIL OF NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

INSTITUTE OF SOCIAL MEDICINE

10, PARKS ROAD, OXFORD

ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

HEALTH AND HEALTH SERVICES OF THE COUNTY.

FOR THE YEAR 1944.

CHRISTOPHER TIBBITS,

M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.), D.P.H. (Oxon.),
COUNTY MEDICAL OFFICER.

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NOTTINGHAMSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
SHIRE HALL,
NOTTINGHAM.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE
NOTTINGHAMSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL.

MY LORDS, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I submit my Annual Report on the Health and the Health Services of the County for the year 1944.

The School Health Services form the subject of a separate Report which has already been issued.

Whilst the Ministry of Health have now removed some of the restrictions as to matter which may be included in Annual Reports, it is still necessary to issue only an abbreviated report.

General Circumstances of Health.

During the fifth year of war the health of the County has been remarkably good as judged by statistical evidence.

The general death rate, 11.0, was slightly lower after a rise in 1943 from 10.2 to 11.2, and compares favourably with a national rate of 11.6.

The infant mortality rate was the second lowest recorded for the County and the maternal mortality was the lowest yet recorded. The Tuberculosis death rate was equal to the lowest rate yet attained, namely 0.51, which was recorded in the years 1942 and 1939. The birth rate, 21.8, was the highest since the year 1921.

There was no major epidemic during the year.

Statistics, however, do not give the complete picture, and it is necessary to try to cross-check the real level of health by other means ; to attempt to assess nutritional status, the trends of morbidity, or liability to illness, major or minor, of the population, and similar factors.

Such enquiry has been made by the Ministry of Health in a " Wartime Social Survey " of which full particulars are available in the Ministry's Summary Report for 1943-44.

There was no evidence of any fall in nutrition levels, despite the toil, anxiety and stress of war ; on the contrary the low mortality rates for child-birth, for infants under twelve months old and for newborn infants implied an improving condition of health in mothers and young children.

It is perhaps not unnatural that lay suspicion should be voiced from time to time that the conditions are really not so good as statistics indicate ; that our " controlled " dietary must be having some adverse nutritional effect ; and that in fact the man-in-the-street is not so well as he is depicted.

The Ministry of Health's Report, above referred to, admits that there may well have been during the period covered an increased prevalence of minor ailments, though there is no precise means of assessing this, but also states with emphasis that there was no indication of any increase in more serious illness.

There was certainly no evidence during the year that the health of Nottinghamshire was less good than was indicated by the usual vital statistics, and some corroboration was available from the close survey of a section of the population which was available under the School Medical Service.

Our school child population was not found to be suffering any ascertainable loss in nutritional condition and had not been more prone to minor or major ailments.

The balanced, though perhaps dull, dietary has met our needs and all have fared alike in never falling below a planned level ; perhaps not optimum, but equally not minimum.

The really interesting aspect of the vital statistics is their comparison over a number of years, when they do reveal with reasonable certainty the changes, if any, occurring.

This comparison between war-time years and peace-time years would reveal any important backward trend.

Up to 1944 there had been no such trend in Nottinghamshire, except for a relatively small increase in the first year of war in the incidence of Pulmonary Tuberculosis, a greater increase in 1942, followed by a return to only slightly increased figures in 1943 and 1944.

At the same time the mortality from Pulmonary Tuberculosis fell in 1944 to 0.40 per thousand of population, which was equal to the lowest figure yet recorded (1937). The incidence during the past seven years is shown in a Table on page 35.

The incidence of Venereal Disease was below the peace-time level until 1943, when there was a considerable jump in the figures for new cases both for Syphilis and for Gonorrhoea. In 1944 the figures again increased, but only by small increments.

Certain other trends are revealed in the figures for illegitimate births, which show a continuous and material increase over the war years from 261 in 1939, to 629 in 1944, or, expressed as rates per thousand of population, an increase from 0.55 to 1.32.

Maintenance of Health Services.

It is reasonable to claim that some contribution was made to the continuance of the County's relatively good health by the maintenance and expansion of the Council's Health Services.

In the face of many new commitments of an emergency character, involving the establishment and conduct of large new Services, mainly quite novel in form; with the handicap of considerably reduced professional, administrative and clerical staff; and with the many special claims on the services of individuals in their "spare" time; it might have been excusable if there had resulted a material reduction in the activities of the various Health Services.

However, this was, in the event, largely avoided.

All major Services were maintained and some were expanded.

In this fifth year of war the following records extracted from the body of this report indicate the scope of this continuing Service:—

Health Visiting (Maternity and Child Welfare)	81,033	visits
Child Welfare Centre Attendances ..	82,796	infants and children
	78,258	mothers
Child Welfare Centre Medical Consultations	24,734	
County Midwife Service	4,047	deliveries
	99,818	visits
Inspections in connection with Water Supplies, Sewage Disposal Works, Rivers Pollution, Sanitary Defects, Milk Supplies	2,067	visits
Routine Milk Sampling	1,428	samples
Tuberculosis Dispensaries	6,409	attendances
Home Visits by Tuberculosis Officers ..	1,321	
Home Visits (Tuberculosis) by Health Visitors	4,897	
Sanatorium Treatment	407	patients
Chest Radiographs, Dispensaries ..	1,458	
Chest Radiographs, Sanatorium ..	1,485	
Blind Persons Domiciliary Relief ..	443	persons
Mental Deficiency—		
Visits of Supervision	3,581	
Home Teaching Visits	875	
Venereal Diseases—		
County Treatment Centres—		
New Cases	393	
Total Attendances (new and old cases)	11,835	

Maternity and Child Welfare.

As shown above, this Service was well maintained and freely used by the public in all its branches.

Three additional Child Welfare Centres and Ante-Natal Clinics were opened, at Lambley, Wigsley, and Cropwell Bishop, making fifty-one in all.

In order to cover the Centres with the reduced Medical Staff available there had to be some reductions in the frequency of visits to Centres by Medical Officers, but longer sessions were worked to ensure that all cases were dealt with.

War-time Day Nurseries were opened at Harworth, Eastwood and Ruddington, and the original Nurseries at Carlton and West Bridgford were continued in full use.

The Emergency Maternity Home at Eaton Hall continued to give service to evacuee expectant mothers throughout the year and dealt with 546 cases.

A scheme for training Midwives in gas and air analgesia was started during the year in collaboration with the Leicester City Hospital.

Early in the year new arrangements were made for the better supervision of the premature infant, involving collaboration with the several Autonomous Welfare Authorities in the County and providing the services of a Consultant Paediatrician, equipment for the nursing and feeding of premature infants and hospital facilities.

Towards the end of the year a scheme was prepared for the better care and supervision of the illegitimate child and her mother. In this also the Autonomous Welfare Authorities collaborated with the County Welfare Authority and it was arranged that the County Almoner Service should be expanded to provide a staff available to serve all the Authorities concerned and to act under the direction of the Medical Officer of each such Authority.

The increasing demands for Maternity Hospital accommodation received anxious consideration during the year. Existing accommodation was being used to capacity and plans were approved for further accommodation at the Basford and Mansfield County Emergency Hospitals and the County General Hospital, Worksop.

Pending such additional provision it became necessary to institute a system of rationing of beds so as to secure a just distribution between the several Welfare Authorities and to ensure that the beds were used for the cases most in need of hospital care. Owing to the cordial co-operation of the Officers of the Welfare Authorities this arrangement worked smoothly and no urgent case ever lacked accommodation.

The demand appeared to be largely due to difficult home circumstances, overcrowding, or lack of domestic help.

The " Home Help " schemes were virtually ineffective owing to the extreme difficulty in this area of enlisting any " Helps " during a period when female labour was generally in such heavy demand.

Treatment of Tuberculosis.

During the year some anxiety was caused by the growing waiting lists for institutional accommodation, in spite of the additional number of beds which had been provided at the Ransom Sanatorium,

The shortage of beds was partly due to an increased incidence of cases and partly to the loss of beds for cases of Tuberculosis in the Mansfield County Emergency Hospital and the County General Hospital, Worksop, owing to other claims on the accommodation.

This resulted in certain types of case having to be accommodated in the County Sanatorium which otherwise would have gone to the two Hospitals named.

A further factor was the increasing overcrowding in many homes due to the influx of workers and of evacuees.

Arrangements were therefore made for the temporary provision of additional beds at the Sanatorium by taking over the Sanatorium School building (twelve beds) and by certain other adjustments (eleven beds). However, when these were ready for occupation a condition of increasing nursing staff shortage prevented their use and the problem became increasingly aggravated.

To meet future needs, taking into account the extra accommodation which would be needed when it became possible to start examinations by mass radiography, plans were submitted towards the end of the year for considerable expansions at the County Sanatorium.

Cognisance was taken of the loss of beds in other County Institutions and of the fact that several ward buildings at the Sanatorium were obsolescent and unsuitable.

The result was a recommendation that new ward blocks should be erected for men (80), women (80) and children (40), with an addition of six cubicle wards to the surgical unit.

The net result, allowing for replacement of existing obsolete buildings, would give a total of 281 beds, compared with the present figure of 173.

This proposal was in due course approved in principle.

In the administration of Memorandum 266/T it became increasingly evident that there were serious difficulties in limiting the benefits to the categories defined and excluding chronic cases and cases of non-pulmonary disease.

Accordingly the Council authorised the submission of representations to the County Councils Association.

The operation of the scheme is reported on in detail in the body of this report. Experience confirms the view that the allowances are inadequate both to achieve the main objects of the Memorandum and to afford a proper maintenance level for persons and families stricken by this accident of Tuberculosis.

An endeavour was made to implement the later part of the Memorandum dealing with the rehabilitation and employment of tuberculous persons. The informal Joint Committee of Employers, Employees, After-Care Representatives, and Representatives of the Ministry of Labour and National Service, as recommended, was set

up and held one meeting before the end of the year. Ready co-operation and full interest was proffered, but the view was held that under the current conditions of readily available and remunerative employment the Committee was unlikely to have much opportunity for useful service.

Treatment of Venereal Diseases.

Comment has already been made on the further small increase of the incidence of Venereal Diseases and full details of the Treatment Scheme are recorded later.

To deal more adequately with cases notified by a single notice under Regulation 33B and to ensure better following-up of defaulters the County Almoner Service was strengthened by the appointment of an additional Assistant Almoner, who, of course, also participated in all the other functions of the County Almoner Service.

A further step taken to secure more adequate treatment of cases was an arrangement whereby cases admitted to the Venereal Disease wards of certain County Hospitals and Institutions were placed under the direct clinical charge of the Specialist Venereal Diseases Officer.

The formal procedure under Regulation 33B has proved very difficult in administration and costly of time. The results attained have not been as impressive as the sponsors of the Regulation may have hoped. Even where prosecution has been possible and a conviction obtained the procedure has proved, on occasion, a failure and default has continued.

Despite much educational endeavour it seems almost impossible to teach a proportion of the persons involved to appreciate the real significance of these diseases and the need for complete treatment in their own and in the public interest.

The figures given later in this report support these comments.

However, it can certainly be said that cases are brought to notice both by the formal and the informal procedures, and in varying proportion their examination secured and treatment commenced, who might otherwise have failed voluntarily to seek such treatment.

Treatment of Cancer.

During the year certain steps were taken to make preliminary preparation for an adequate Scheme under the Cancer Act, 1939, although the appointed date for the submission of Schemes had been deferred.

In the expectation that, in any final Scheme, the Nottingham and Nottinghamshire area would be linked with the Sheffield Cancer Organisation, the Nottinghamshire Branch of the British Empire Cancer Campaign (on whose Executive Committee I serve), in conjunction with the Nottingham General Hospital Board of Management, prepared a comprehensive report which envisaged a close linking with the Sheffield Organisation.

After consultation with the Authorities of the Sheffield Radiotherapeutic Centre it was recommended that an experienced Radiotherapist be appointed to the Nottingham Centre, together with necessary ancillary staff.

Further, there were detailed proposals for the re-equipment of the Centre with necessary modern plant and equipment.

The Radiotherapist would work in close collaboration with the Director of the Sheffield Centre, which would become the focal centre for a regional area.

In due course these proposals were submitted to the Local Authorities concerned, and this resulted in the establishment of a Joint Committee of such Authorities and of the Nottingham Radiotherapeutic Centre, with directions to prepare a comprehensive Scheme for later submission.

Important Government Documents.

The year was noteworthy for the issue of several far-reaching Government Reports or White Papers :—

The White Paper on a National Health Service.
The White Paper on National Water Policy.
The White Paper on Milk Supplies.
The Report on Rural Housing.

Very full consideration was given to each of these and it is not practicable in this report to comment more than briefly.

A special meeting of the Public Health and Housing Committee was called to consider the White Paper on the National Health Service. The general principles were found acceptable, in particular the principle of the wide-area administration of Hospital Services. Certain observations were made on procedure which were passed on to the County Councils Association.

Other committees of the Council which were concerned, dealing with Maternity and Child Welfare, Mental Health, Mental Deficiency, School Medical Service, and Public Assistance, also considered the matter and endorsed the observations of the Public Health and Housing Committee.

Arising out of consideration of the White Paper on Water Supplies and of a report submitted showing the rural parishes still in need of such supplies and subject to conditions of drought, almost wholly in South Nottinghamshire, a series of conferences was held with the six District Councils concerned.

Emphasis was laid on the County Council's desire to be furnished as soon as practicable with comprehensive schemes with a view to their being considered for support by grants from County funds.

At the same time the need for considering concomitant sewerage and sewage disposal schemes was stressed.

Several of the Authorities were in the happy position to report that they had already comprehensive schemes in course of preparation.

The consideration of the Report on Rural Housing resulted in a conference of representatives of the six Rural District Councils and of the County Council, as a consequence of which the establishment of a Joint Rural Housing Committee was approved with a view to the carrying-out of the recommendations of the Report, in particular with reference to a comprehensive survey of rural housing.

On consideration of the White Paper on Milk Supplies grave doubt was expressed as to the efficiency of the procedure whereby Veterinary Officers would become primarily responsible for the supervision of milk production methods and premises.

One of the objections raised in the White Paper to the present procedure was the multiplicity of visiting officials involved, but it was not considered at all clear that the White Paper proposals in any way met this criticism.

Representations were made supporting the County Councils Association opposition to the proposals.

Special War-time Work.

It is now permissible to refer to some aspects of war-time public health work which, though carried out quietly and without publicity, involved alert supervision and careful handling.

First among these was the considerable number of new Military and Air Force establishments which sprang up all over the County, Camps hutted and tented, Aerodromes, and multiple small units such as gun sites and searchlight units.

All of these raised problems of sewage disposal which assumed grave importance where the sites were over our famous water-bearing Bunter area.

Small units appeared without notice, whereas the large units gave ample warning by obvious constructional activities.

Alert and constant tours of inspection and enquiry alone sufficed to ascertain many of the smaller encampments ; for secrecy was carried to such extremes that it was never thought fit to inform or consult the County Health organisation in advance.

In the early days such "snooping" visits were spiced with adventure, for enquiring strangers were, quite properly, not welcome, despite duly endorsed identity cards !

However, once an entry was obtained we were given every courtesy and assistance, and it is right to record that the Service Departments concerned invariably responded to representations promptly and thoroughly. Many very complete sewage disposal installations were designed and erected, and even in the case of smaller units adequate arrangements were made for the disposal of sewage and sullage waters, at what must have been in the aggregate very heavy expenditure.

In the regular supervision of the maintenance of such plants our help was also generally welcomed and not infrequently necessary.

Mr. Wrigley, Mr. Brook and Mr. Herring, the County Rivers Inspector and County Sanitary Inspectors respectively, were responsible for this work and may now be given the credit which is their due.

It is a real misfortune that few, if any, of these installations will be useful for normal civilian purposes after the war, owing to their being sited in isolated parts of rural country well away from inhabited areas.

A second major war-time task which has been barely referred to previously was the organisation of the "Emergency Medical Service," a Scheme planned before the war, in those florid days of preparation, for the emergency expansion of Hospital Services on a vast scale, to deal with both civilian and military casualties and sick.

Every Hospital and Institution, Voluntary or "Council," was brought into the plan, each being graded according to its functional capacity so as to form a chain of Hospitals which, by the evacuation of cases ("decanting" was the word coined for this process) from the primary reception Hospitals to other Hospitals of lesser "grade," might secure a constant flow of patients and a steady availability of Class I beds for further casualties.

The beds normally available were considered to be far too small in number, so the plan provided for the setting-up of beds in accommodation not normally used for ward purposes, and for the adding of more beds in existing wards.

In this way a very large accession of beds was secured.

All this involved providing supplies of bedsteads and bedding, and all the ancillary equipment therefor, medical stores of all sorts, the improvisation of additional operating theatres, and, most difficult of all, the allocation of staff, surgical, medical, nursing and domestic.

To help meet the nursing needs a new organisation, "The Civil Nursing Reserve," was started for the enrolment and training of women for service either on a whole-time or part-time basis. A County organisation for this purpose was set up and branch units were started in each Hospital Area. Schemes of training had to be formulated and carried through. Much assistance was received from voluntary

organisations such as the British Red Cross Society and St. John Ambulance Brigade, and I owe much to the devoted help which I received from the County Directors of the British Red Cross Society during this war period, Mr. John Jardine, O.B.E., and Dr. W. B. Blandy, who in turn acted as voluntary organisers and encouraged their personnel to enrol.

The training in First Aid and Home Nursing was carried through mainly by Instructors trained under the British Red Cross Society and the St. John Ambulance Brigade, and the Hospital training by the Matrons, Sister-Tutors and Staffs of the several Hospitals.

There were many vicissitudes in this novel Service, but, by and large, it proved effective and members of the Civil Nursing Reserve earned an honourable, though perhaps not fully recognised, place in securing the staffing of our home hospitals and releasing trained staff for other service.

As the war position grew more ominous and the threat of invasion became imminent arrangements were made to secure as far as possible the continued functioning of Hospital Units or Groups in the event of their becoming isolated or surrounded. An appropriate officer was nominated to act on his own responsibility in such circumstances in each Hospital Group area and appropriate guiding instructions were issued.

For every Hospital an emergency evacuation scheme had to be prepared so as to have planned arrangements to meet the contingency of damage or destruction by bombing or fire, and for this purpose selected premises in each area were chosen and surveyed for use as alternative accommodation.

In connection with Civil Defence Casualty Service arrangements the Hospitals had to be linked up with the First Aid Party and Ambulance organisations with appropriate channels, and alternative channels, of communication with " County Control." The allocation of casualties had to be planned in advance and related to " Bed States " from day to day. Each Hospital had to have its own "A.R.P." arrangements, including fire precautions, and to be ready to receive and deal with " gas " casualties.

This is but a local and skeleton description, for the breadth of the E.M.S. organisation nationally was much more significant, providing, as it did, a wide range of specialised services in selected Hospitals for particular types of case, Fractures, Head Injuries, Chest Injuries, Neuroses, Spinal Injuries, Burns, and other similar special categories.

This Service, " The E.M.S.", an improvisation throughout, has beyond doubt fulfilled the function for which it was prepared and, though much of the organisation was necessarily hasty, has foreshadowed the potentialities of a co-ordinated Hospital Service.

In the establishment and maintenance of this Service Mr. W. L. Richardson, my Lay Administrative Assistant, rendered and continues to render signal service.

The Air Raid Precautions or Civil Defence Services, though little recorded, are better known.

The County Health Department was involved in the organisation of the "Casualty Service" consisting of "First Aid Parties," the Ambulance Service, "First Aid Posts," "Mobile Units," "First Aid Points," and the "Gas Cleansing Service."

Upwards of 4,000 persons had to be enrolled and trained in the first instance, and the process was continuous thereafter owing to changes in personnel.

Personal training was in "First Aid," "Home Nursing" and "Anti-Gas," and many had to be trained to drive Ambulances and Mobile Units and in particular in "black-out" driving.

Premises had to be obtained and equipped, and great quantities of medical stores handled and distributed.

Vehicles had to be found and purchased for conversion into Ambulances and Mobile First Aid Units, and thereafter to be garaged and serviced.

The organisation was based on Units for each County District under the charge of an Assistant Director, who was almost invariably the Medical Officer of Health of the District, acting in a voluntary capacity.

The acceptance of this additional important duty in the County Civil Defence Service involved also the very responsible and arduous function of acting as Casualty Service representative in the District Control Centre night after night and the organisation of frequent local exercises and participation in combined or collective exercises.

A great debt of gratitude is due to these officers, and I personally wish to make full acknowledgment of their devoted and loyal service.

At the end of 1944 the task was not finished, but the height of Civil Defence endeavour was passed and the trend was then for compressing the Service into tight, efficient multi-service units and relieving the national man-power situation.

A function of Casualty work which we were proud to be called upon to undertake was to act as a sort of "R.A.M.C." for the Home Guard.

This was a very real obligation which involved further training, the establishment of full liaison with the Home Guard, and the understanding of their function and organisation.

Many joint exercises were held which consolidated a mutual trust and confidence which would have been invaluable under test.

In the organisation and administration of the Casualty and Ambulance Services no-one did more valuable work than the late Mr. C. W. Jenkinson. He was one of the earliest pioneers of A.R.P., several years before the war started, and I had the inestimable advantage of his help from 1937 onwards, at first in a voluntary capacity and later as official "County Ambulance Officer,"

He worked unconscionable hours and thought nothing of touring Depots during the war at 2 a.m. to ensure alert readiness.

His early death in April, 1943, was a very severe loss to the Service and to all who knew him—a loyal, indefatigable and most able colleague.

During the most active war years of Civil Defence, 1940 to 1941, when any day might be a day of crisis, I was fortunate in having a whole-time Assistant Medical Officer for Civil Defence, Dr. K. Shallcross Dickinson.

Coming to us from a Home Office training school in which he was a Medical Instructor, he was steeped in A.R.P. To him fell all the multifarious duties of keeping alive a small army, always at the stand-to but only intermittently called to action.

The " Wolf " cry was a real danger in those years and it took real leadership such as Dr. Dickinson possessed to combat ennui and maintain enthusiasm.

At the request of the Regional Office of the Ministry of Health I have prepared and submitted a full " History of the Civil Defence Services in Nottinghamshire."

In connection with Invasion precautions the Health Department had yet another considerable function—namely, the skeleton planning and thereafter the careful " vetting " of the Medical, Nursing and Casualty Schemes of multiple Invasion Committees.

All these War Emergency Services were a new experience for Public Health Departments, from which there was a great deal to learn.

It seems fitting to make these brief references, and to pay acknowledgments due, in this Report for 1944, when the surge of national endeavour was irresistibly pressing to its goal.

STATISTICS AND NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

Area (in acres) land and inland water	523,843
Population (Census 1921)—(actual 378,525)	*377,346
Population (Census 1931)—(actual 443,930)	*436,542
Number of Inhabited Houses (Census 1931)—(actual 108,758)	*106,634
Number of Families or separate Occupiers (Census 1931)—(actual 111,804)	*109,674
Average number of persons per house (Census 1931) (actual 4.1)	*4.1
Population (estimated to the middle of the year)	474,960
Estimated increase during the year	2,660
Rateable Value (1st April)	£2,687,986
Estimated product of a penny rate (1st April)	£10,491
Population of the " Special Area " for Maternity and Child Welfare (estimated to the middle of the year)	202,290

*These figures relate to the area of the County as constituted at the 30th September, 1935, and exclude the population enumerated in the areas transferred to the City of Nottingham under the Nottingham Corporation Act, 1932, which came into effect on the 1st April, 1933.

VITAL STATISTICS.

The principal vital statistics for the year 1944, together with those for the previous year for comparison, are shown in tabular form below.

Generally the figures show that 1944 was a very satisfactory year from the health point of view.

The general death rate of 11.0 is slightly lower than the rate for the previous year (11.2) and compares favourably with the rate of 11.6 for the Country as a whole.

The birth rate of 21.8 per thousand of the population is the highest since 1921.

The infantile mortality rate of forty-seven per thousand live births is the same as in the previous year when it was the second lowest rate recorded, the lowest being forty-six per thousand live births in 1938.

The maternal mortality rate of 1.79 per thousand total (live *and* still) births is the lowest rate recorded.

The death rate from Tuberculosis (all forms) has never been lower than 0.51 although a similar rate was recorded in 1939 and 1942.

The death rate from Pulmonary Tuberculosis (0.40) is equal to the lowest rate previously recorded in 1937.

The Cancer death rate of 1.52 is the second highest recorded, the highest being 1.53 in 1939.

	1943.	1944.
1. Infantile Mortality.		
Rate per thousand live births—		
a. Whole County	47	47
b. Maternity and Child Welfare "Special Area"	41	39
c. England and Wales	49	46
2. Maternal Mortality.		
(i) Rate per thousand live births—		
a. Whole County	2.92	1.84
b. Maternity and Child Welfare "Special Area"	2.99	1.48
c. England and Wales	Not available.	
(ii) Rate per thousand total (live *and* still) births—		
a. Whole County	2.83	1.79
b. Maternity and Child Welfare "Special Area"	2.90	1.44
c. England and Wales	1.84	1.53
3. Puerperal Sepsis.		
(i) Rate per thousand live births—		
a. Whole County	1.08	0.39
b. Maternity and Child Welfare "Special Area"	1.90	0.49
c. England and Wales	Not available.	

(ii)	Rate per thousand total (live *and* still) births—		
	a. Whole County	1.05	0.38
	b. Maternity and Child Welfare "Special Area"	1.85	0.48
	c. England and Wales	0.39	0.28
4.	**General Death Rate.**		
	a. Whole County	11.2	11.0
	b. England and Wales	12.1	11.6
5.	**Birth Rate.**		
	a. Whole County	20.2	21.8
	b. Maternity and Child Welfare "Special Area"	18.3	20.1
	c. England and Wales	16.5	17.6
6.	**Tuberculosis Mortality.**		
	Pulmonary—		
	a. Whole County	0.43	0.40
	b. England and Wales	0.56	0.52
	All Forms—		
	a. Whole County	0.54	0.51
	b. England and Wales	0.67	0.63
7.	**Deaths from Cancer.**		
	a. Whole County	1.49	1.52
	b. England and Wales	1.90	1.90

The general death rate, birth rate, tuberculosis mortality rates and cancer death rate given above are per thousand of the estimated population.

The following table* gives the chief Vital Statistics for the years 1943 and 1944 for England and Wales (as supplied by the Registrar-General) and for the County of Nottingham for comparison.

	Birth rate per 1,000 of population.		Death Rate per 1,000 of population.		Deaths under one year per 1,000 births.	
	1943	1944	1943	1944	1943	1944
England and Wales	**16.5**	**17.6**	**12.1**	**11.6**	**49**	**46**
126 County Boroughs, etc. ..	18.6	20.3	14.2	13.7	58	52
148 Smaller Towns	19.4	20.9	12.7	12.4	46	44
London, Admin. County ..	15.8	15.0	15.0	15.7	58	61
County of Nottingham	**20.2**	**21.8**	**11.2**	**11.0**	**47**	**47**
Aggregate Urban Districts ..	20.0	22.4	11.5	11.26	48	50
Aggregate Rural Districts ..	18.8	20.3	10.7	10.6	43	41
Special Area for Maternity and Child Welfare	18.3	20.1	11.3	10.8	41	39

These rates are calculated on the estimated populations supplied by the Registrar-General.

*The rates supplied by the Registrar-General for England and Wales, County Boroughs, Smaller Towns and London, are provisional figures based on Weekly and Quarterly Returns.

BIRTHS.

For the first time on record the number of live births registered in the County during the year exceeded ten thousand. The actual number recorded was 10,343, the next highest being 9,836 in 1920. The rate, the highest recorded since 1921, was 21.8 as compared with 20.2 the previous year.

Males exceeded females by 193.

The number of live births registered in the "Special Area" for Maternity and Child Welfare was 4,060 the most ever recorded and the rate 20.1, the highest since 1920, when it was 22.0.

The number of illegitimate births registered during the year again shows an increase over the figure for the previous year. This has in fact been a continuing process since 1939 when the number of such births was 261 ; in 1944 the figure had reached 629.

Details of the illegitimate births registered in each of the years 1939-1944 inclusive are given in the following table, which also shows the rate per thousand of the population and the rate per thousand live births.

The figures should of course be viewed in the light of the abnormal circumstances appertaining which undoubtedly prevented many of the acts of legitimisation which would normally have taken place.

Illegitimate Births.

Year	No. of Illegitimate Births registered	Rate per 1,000 of the population	Rate per 1,000 live Births
1939	261	0.55	33.3
1940	287	0.59	37.7
1941	339	0.61	42.6
1942	442	0.92	51.1
1943	541	1.15	58.5
1944	629	1.32	60.8

DEATHS.

The number of deaths registered during 1944 was 5,218 (2,738 males and 2,480 females), giving a rate of 11.0 per thousand of the estimated population compared with 11.2 for the previous year.

The corresponding rate for England and Wales for 1944 was 11.6 (1943, 12.1).

Principal Causes of Death.

The chief causes of death for the whole County in order were as follows :—

Heart Disease	1,336
Cancer, Malignant Disease	720
Disease of the Respiratory System (excluding Tuberculosis)	579
Intra-cranial Vascular Lesions	565
Congenital Malformations, Birth Injuries, Infantile Diseases, Premature Births	295
Tuberculosis, all forms	242

Deaths of Infants under one year of age.

The number of infants who died during 1944 before reaching the age of one, and the rate per thousand live births, legitimate and illegitimate, were as follows :—

No. of deaths under one year of age.			Rate per thousand live births.		
Males.	Females.	Total.	Legitimate.	Illegitimate.	Total.
264	226	490	46	62	47

The rate of 47 per thousand total live births is the same as in the previous year which was the second lowest ever recorded in the County.

COUNTY GENERAL HOSPITAL, WORKSOP.

The statistics relating to the work of the County General Hospital, formerly known as the Kilton Hill County Hospital, during the year were as follows :—

	County Residents.	E.M.S. Patients.
No. of patients treated during year ..	1,350	1,242
No. of patients in residence on 1st January	64	55
No. of admissions (including infants born in Hospital)	1,286	1,187
No. of births (*a*) live births	277	19
(*b*) still births	11	1
No. of discharges (including infants born in the Hospital)	1,217	1,126
No. of deaths	91	8
No. of patients in residence on 31st December	42	108

During 1944 the Hospital Staff performed 144 major and 197 minor operations, ninety tonsil and adenoid operations, whilst a further 330 operations were carried out by the Visiting Specialists.

Details of the operations performed in respect of cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis during 1944 are given below :—

Cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

Adhesion Division	97
Bronchoscopy	7
Exploration of Sinus	2
Korrecturplasty	5
Phrenicectomy	2
Phrenic Avulsion	2
Phrenic Crush	23
Phrenic Operation	2
Thoracolysis	6
Thoracoplasty	43
Thoracoscopy	17
	206

The figures shown include 111 operations performed on cases from the City of Nottingham, under the arrangement entered into in 1942 whereby all tuberculous cases from City or County are treated at the County General Hospital (after admission to and investigation at the City or County Sanatorium) and all non-tuberculous cases from City and County at the City Hospital, Nottingham.

Operations performed on nine cases from the City of Lincoln are also included in the figures.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

A record of the work performed during the year in connection with the Maternity and Child Welfare Services is given in the course of the next few pages.

The County Council Area for Maternity and Child Welfare.

The "Special Area" comprises the six Rural Districts and the Urban Districts of Carlton, Eastwood and West Bridgford.

Health Visiting.

The extent of this work is statistically indicated in the following table :—

First visits to Infants and Children	4,809
Re-visits to Infants and Children	70,210
Visits to Expectant Mothers	5,922
Visits to Post-Natal Cases	92
	81,033

Child Welfare Centres.

There were fifty-one Centres in the "Special Area" at the end of the year, including three new Centres opened during the year at Cropwell Bishop, Lambley and Wigsley, and the attendances made, together with the number of medical consultations afforded during the year, are shown below :—

Attendances.

Infants and Children under five years of age	82,796
Mothers	78,258
Expectant Mothers	747
Post-Natal Mothers	61

Medical Consultations.

Infants and Young Children	24,201
Expectant Mothers	474
Post-Natal Mothers	59

Ante-Natal Clinics.

There are now fifty Centres at which ante-natal examinations can be properly carried out, including three new Clinics opened during the year at Cropwell Bishop, Lambley and Wigsley. The attendances at the Ante-Natal Clinics during 1944 were as follows :—

	Ante-Natal.	Post-Natal.
Individuals	2,460	296
Attendances	8,736	380

Post-Natal Clinics.

Separate post-natal sessions are held at four Centres ; the attendances at these sessions during 1944 were :—

	Ante-Natal.	Post-Natal.
Individuals	36	14
Attendances	79	20

Consultant Service.

One hundred and thirteen cases were referred for Specialist advice to the Ante-Natal and Post-Natal Clinics established in conjunction with the Nottingham Hospital for Women and the Mansfield and District Hospital.

In addition, Consultants were called in five cases to patient's homes, and four cases attended at the Consultant's rooms.

Provision of Maternity Outfits.

The issue of maternity outfits, either at cost price or free to necessitous persons, was maintained during the year despite the difficulty in obtaining supplies. Four hundred and forty-nine outfits were sold and five were provided free of cost.

Provision of Elastic Bandages.

During the year 135 elastic bandages were loaned to expectant mothers on the recommendation of the Medical Officers of the Ante-Natal Clinics.

Maternity Hospital Treatment.

The scheme for the use of maternity beds in County Institutions for cases of complicated maternity or cases whose home conditions were unsuitable for the confinement was maintained during the year at the Basford and Mansfield County Institutions. In addition, cases were admitted to the County General Hospital, Eaton Hall Emergency Maternity Home and to certain Voluntary Hospitals ; mainly the Nottingham Hospital for Women and the Maternity Wing of the Newark General Hospital with whom the County Council have completed formal arrangements.

The County Council have an arrangement with the other Welfare Authorities whereby maternity cases from those areas may be admitted to the County General Hospital and the County Institutions at the charge of the Welfare Authority concerned. The demand for maternity beds, both from Autonomous Welfare areas and the "Special Area" became so heavy that it was necessary to institute a "Rationing Scheme," based on the number of births occurring in each district in order to ensure a fair allocation of the available beds.

The number of cases dealt with during the year was as follows :—

"SPECIAL AREA."

Admitted to County Hospital or Institutions	613
Admitted to Voluntary Hospitals	224

AUTONOMOUS WELFARE AUTHORITIES.

Admitted to County Hospital or Institutions	1,293

Eaton Hall Emergency Maternity Home.

This Maternity Home, which was established in 1939 for the purpose of accommodating expectant mothers evacuated to this County under the Government Scheme, was continued during the year and performed excellent work. With the approval of the Ministry of Health, arrangements were made for County cases to be admitted, subject to accommodation being available, at the charge of the appropriate Welfare Authority. A total of 463 confinements was undertaken at this Maternity Home during 1944.

Maternal Deaths.

Six maternal deaths occurred in the "Special Area" and were located as follows :—

District.	Cause of Death.	
	Sepsis.	Other.
Carlton Urban	—	1
Eastwood Urban	—	1
Basford Rural	1	—
Southwell Rural	1	2
	2	4

Dental Treatment for Expectant and Nursing Mothers and Children under five years of age.

The number of expectant or nursing mothers referred by the Medical Officers to the Dental Officers for inspection during 1944, and the number actually treated, were as follows :—

No. referred for inspection	831
No. for whom treatment was commenced	423
No. refusing treatment	385
No. who left County, found to be ineligible, or for other reasons not treated	23

Children under school age are referred to the Dental Officers by Medical Officers in charge of Welfare Centres and by Health Visitors, the number of such children dealt with being as follows :—

No referred	215
No. undergoing course of treatment	203
No. of attendances	509

The treatment carried out for these toddlers consisted mainly of the extraction of aching or septic " milk " teeth. In certain instances, however, it was considered desirable to insert metal fillings in small cavities in molar teeth, ninety-seven such fillings being inserted during the year.

Treatment of the Pre-School Child.

All the various schemes for the ascertainment, treatment and follow-up of defects in children under school age have been fully maintained during the War.

Chronic Tonsillitis and/or Adenoids.

In Nottingham Children's Hospital, Mansfield, Newark, Retford, and Worksop General Hospitals, and the County General Hospital, 105 cases were treated.

Orthopaedic Treatment.

Treatment for orthopaedic defects is carried out on behalf of the County Council by the various District Cripples' Guilds. During the year 2,694 out-patient attendances were made by children referred by the Medical Officers of the Child Welfare Centres. Seventeen children were provided with appliances and ten X-Ray examinations were authorised.

Twenty children were afforded in-patient treatment during the year at the Harlow Wood Orthopaedic Hospital.

Defects of Vision.

Examinations for defective vision are carried out by the Assistant Medical Officers. Sixty-nine examinations were made in 1944 and in forty-three cases spectacles were supplied under the scheme.

Child Life Protection.

The number of children's names on the register on 1st January, 1944, was forty. The names of twenty-two children were removed and twenty names were added to the register during 1944, leaving a total of thirty-eight names on the register on 31st December, 1944.

Adoption of Children.

The Maternity and Child Welfare Committee were appointed as Guardian *ad litem* in twenty-four cases. After full inquiry had been made in each case all the applications were supported and Adoption Orders were made by the Courts in all cases,

War-Time Day Nurseries.

The Nurseries at Carlton and West Bridgford were maintained during the year and three additional Nurseries were established at Harworth (opened 17th January), Eastwood (opened 1st May), and Ruddington (opened 25th September). The Nurseries proved exceedingly popular with the mothers once they became known and their value to the children was considerable, both as regards their physical progress and also mentally, the latter aspect being vouched for by the Head Teachers of the schools to which they transferred on attaining the age of five years.

Residential Nurseries.

The Residential Nursery Units at Hill House, Southwell, and Marsett House, Oxton Hill, and the Residential Nursery at Colston Bassett Hall, established under the Government Evacuation Scheme were continued during the year, forty-six children being accommodated in all.

ADMINISTRATION OF MIDWIVES ACTS, 1902-1936.

The Nottinghamshire County Council are the Local Supervising Authority for the whole Administrative County with the exception of the Borough of Mansfield.

During the year 208 Midwives notified their intention to practise in the County area.

Supervision is normally carried out by the whole-time Non-Medical Supervisors of Midwives, Miss F. M. Kirkby and Miss M. K. Collins, and by Dr. Black in special cases. Five hundred routine visits and 2,464 investigations into special cases were made during the year.

Domiciliary Midwives attended 5,887 cases and 3,326 cases were attended by Midwives in Institutions.

Medical Aid.

In 1944, medical aid was sent for in 1,965 cases; 1,579 by Domiciliary Midwives and 386 by Midwives practising in Hospitals or Institutions.

The number of claim forms submitted by Medical Practitioners was 762, claiming fees amounting to £1,246.

Eye Discharge in the Newborn.

Seventy-three cases of inflammation of, or discharge from, the eyes of new born infants were notified, twenty-six being also notified as Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

Every case attended by a Midwife was inquired into immediately by a Supervisor (Non-Medical) of Midwives, and was subsequently followed-up by a County or District Health Visitor.

Nine of the twenty-six cases notified as Ophthalmia Neonatorum concerned the "Special Area." Five were treated at home and four were dealt with in hospital. Vision was unimpaired in eight cases and the remaining case died (of broncho-pneumonia) during treatment.

Puerperal Pyrexia.

The number of cases of Puerperal Pyrexia notified during the year was as follows :—

Whole County.	"Special Area."
75	16

With regard to the "Special Area" cases the services of a Consultant under the County Council's scheme were requested and provided in one case, and six patients were removed to hospital. All the cases made good recoveries apart from one patient who died from Embolism.

Midwives Act, 1936.

The number of Midwives employed directly by the County Council at the end of 1944 was fifty-eight whole-time and one part-time, as compared with fifty-six whole-time and one part-time at the end of 1943. Sixty-two District Nurse Midwives were employed in the County at the end of 1944, the same as the previous year.

The following is a summary of the work done by the County Midwives during the year :—

CASES.

No. Booked.		No. Delivered.	
Midwifery	3,113	At home	3,835
Maternity	851	At hospital	212
	3,964		4,047

VISITS.

Ante-Natal :	
Home	25,579
Clinic	4,139
Delivery	4,087
Lying-in	66,013
	99,818

Midwifery Services by Nottinghamshire Nursing Federation.

The Annual Report of the Federation for the year 1944-45 shows that 1,895 new midwifery or maternity cases were undertaken by their Nurses during the twelve months. In addition the Nurses paid 11,550 Ante-Natal visits and made 1,540 attendances at Child Welfare Centres or Ante-Natal Clinics,

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

Prevention of Pollution of Rivers and Streams.

1. *Analyses of Samples.*

Summary of analyses of samples examined in the County Laboratory during 1944 :—

Sewage Disposal Works :		
Good effluents	52	
Fair effluents	20	
Unsatisfactory effluents	17	
Bad effluents	24	
	—	113
Industrial Works effluents	8	
Observation samples	99	
	—	107
TOTAL ..		220

2. *Visits of Inspection.*

The visits paid during the year were as follows :—

Sewage Disposal Works	323
Industrial Works	204
TOTAL ..	527

Work undertaken by County Health Inspectors.

One of the two County Health Inspectors employed resigned his appointment in April, 1944, and the vacancy had not been filled at the end of the year.

The following is a brief summary of the work undertaken during the year :—

	No. of Visits Paid.
Investigation of possible sources of pollution of public water supplies	582
Investigation of complaints of sanitary defects received from Health Visitors, County Residents, etc.	161
Investigation of sanitary circumstances generally (including interviews with Officers of County Districts)	365
Matters in connection with Civil Defence	294
Dairies and Cowsheds :—	
No. inspected	38
Test checks of compliance with conditions of grant and inspections following applications for grant under Housing (Rural Workers) Acts, 1926 and 1938 ..	100
	1,540

Water Supplies.

Detailed particulars of the water supplies in the County have been obtained from the Medical Officers of Health of County Districts and are contained in the following tabular statement :—

WATER SUPPLIES.

DISTRICT.	PARTICULARS OF SUPPLIES FROM WATERWORKS.								Plumbo-solvency	Action taken in respect of any form of contamination.	Proportion of houses and population connected to public mains.	Particulars of extensions of water mains.
	Quality.	Quantity.	Results of Bacteriological Examinations.				Results of Chemical Analyses :					
			Raw Water :		Water after treatment :							
			Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory				
URBAN DISTRICTS :												
MANSFIELD (Borough) ..	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	—	—	12	—	12	—	Satisfactory	—	Approximately 98.9% of the houses and 99.3% of the population are supplied direct from public water mains and approximately 0.9% of the houses and 0.6% of the population are supplied by means of standpipes.	114 yards of main laid in Little Barn Lane for Dairy and 157 yards in Abbott Road and Westfield Lane for Miners' Hostels.
NEWARK (Borough) ..	Do.	Do.	—	—	4	—	4	—	Do.	—	100%. It is estimated that 75% of the houses are supplied direct from public mains and 25% by means of standpipes.	—
EAST RETFORD (Borough)	Do.	Do.	53	—	48	5	3	—	Do.	Renewal of water mains where necessary.	100%.	A 3″ cast iron main has been laid in North Rd.
WORKSOP (Borough) ..	Do.	Do.	—	—	6	—	4	—	Do.	—	98.8%. No standpipes.	—
ARNOLD	Do.	Do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	Do.	—	100%.	—
BEESTON & STAPLEFORD	Do.	Do.	—	—	2	—	2	—	Do.	Use of three shallow wells discontinued. Two of the premises concerned have now been connected to the public mains.	The whole district with the exception of a few houses is adequately supplied with water from public mains.	—
CARLTON	Do.	Do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	Do.	—	99.25%.	—
EASTWOOD	Do.	Do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	Do.	—	Almost 100%. Three houses supplied by means of standpipes.	—
HUCKNALL	Do.	Do.	33	2	16	—	1	—	Do.	Use of well water for dairying and domestic purposes discontinued. Arrangements made for water to be taken to farms until proper piped supply available.	The whole of the houses are served by a piped supply from the waterworks with the exception of a few outlying farms and cottages.	A 4″ main has been laid in Common Lane and a branch 4″ main to Beacon Hill Farm.

KIRKBY-IN-ASHFIELD ..	Satisfactory	Unsatis-factory	3	—	4	—	4	—	Satis-factory	—	100%.	—
MANSFIELD WOODHOUSE	Do.	Satisfactory	—	—	4	—	1	—	Do.	—	4,241 houses are supplied direct from public water mains. Six dwellings are supplied by means of standpipes and two farms and one cottage by private wells.	—
SUTTON-IN-ASHFIELD ..	Do.	Insufficient for present population and industries.	—	—	4	—	4	—	Do.	—	98% of the houses are supplied direct from public mains and 2% by means of standpipes.	—
WARSOP	Do.	Satisfactory	1	—	4	—	4	—	Do.	Notice served upon property owner. Agreement reached between owner and Local Authority for piped Council's supply.	Apart from 5 farms and 8 cottages in the Sookholme area the whole of the houses are connected to public mains.	—
WEST BRIDGFORD ..	Do.	Do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	Do.	—	All the houses are connected to the public mains except in two or three cases.	—
RURAL DISTRICTS:												
BASFORD	Do.	Do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	Do.	Advice given that all water from shallow wells in parish of Costock should be boiled.	12,694 houses are supplied direct from public water mains. 15 houses are supplied by means of standpipes.	—
BINGHAM	Do.	Do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	Do.	Individual private wells dealt with.	58% of the houses are supplied from public water mains.	—
NEWARK	Do.	Do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	Do.	Scheme for the extension of public water supply to all Parishes prepared.	56% of the houses are supplied from public water mains.	—
EAST RETFORD ..	Do.	Do.	13	—	78	—	1	—	Do.	—	4,179 houses with a population of 15,659 are supplied direct from public water mains. No houses are supplied by means of standpipes.	180 yards of 3" water main laid in the Sutton-Lound Road.
SOUTHWELL	Do.	Do.	4	—	16	—	20	—	Do.	—	91.25% of the houses are supplied from public mains.	—
WORKSOP	Do.	Do.	5	—	24	—	10	—	Do.	A scheme is in course of preparation for providing 45 bungalows in the Parish of Blyth with a public water supply. At present these dwellings depend upon shallow wells.	94.8% of the dwelling houses and 94.4% of the population are supplied from public water mains. The whole of these houses are supplied direct from the mains with the exception of about 40 houses in the Parish of Blyth which are supplied by means of standpipes.	Main extension of 1,500 yards in Owday Lane, Carlton-in-Lindrick.

ROUTINE MILK SAMPLING.

Type of Sample.	By whom collected.	No. of farms involved.	No. of cows involved.	No. of Samples submitted for biological examination.	Result of Biological Examination. No. of Samples.		
					Positive.	Negative.	Not Tested.
Mixed herd (non-graded herd)	County Milk Samplers ..	3,012	29,119	972	67	741	164
Accredited and Tuberculin Tested	County Food and Drugs Inspectors	419	8,599	311	14	257	40
Imported Milks	Do.	—	—	54	3	43	8
School Milks	County Health Inspectors	—	—	91	—	84	7
	Totals	3,431	37,718	1,428	84	1,125	219

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

Food and Drugs Act, 1938.

The arrangements for herd milk sampling, detailed in my Annual Report for 1938, have been continued, though with a depleted staff on account of War Service calls. Particulars of the samples collected during the year are shown in the table on the preceding page.

Check Sampling of School Milk Supplies.

The number of school milk samples taken on school premises during the year by the County Health Inspectors and forwarded to the Institute of Animal Pathology, Cambridge, for biological examination for the presence of tubercle were as follows :—

No. of Samples.	Result of Biological Examination.				
	Positive.		Negative.		Not Tested.
	No.	Percentage.	No.	Percentage.	
91	—	0.00	84	100.00	7

Since the introduction of the arrangements, on the 18th June, 1935, a total of 912 samples has been taken and submitted to biological examination. Of this number 837 were examined, 829 were negative and eight were positive.

During the year, three samples of milk have been taken from that delivered to schools by each supplier.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The total number of cases of Infectious Disease, other than Tuberculosis, and the deaths resulting amongst the County civilian population, were as follows :—

Disease.	Cases Notified.	Deaths.
Smallpox	—	—
Scarlet Fever	2,252	7
Diphtheria	99	7
Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	1	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	75	—
Pneumonia	405	191
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	2½	9
Erysipelas	101	*
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	27	—
Dysentery	7	*
Acute Poliomyelitis and Polio-encephalitis ..	6	1
Malaria	1	*
Whooping Cough	754	20
Measles	1,213	2
Total ..	4,965	238

*Deaths from these diseases are not shown separately in the return received from the Registrar-General.

Diphtheria Immunisation.

Particulars have been given in my previous Reports of the work undertaken, in co-operation with the County District Councils, in connection with the Diphtheria Immunisation campaign.

The same policy was actively pursued throughout the year under review ; the actual work of immunisation being undertaken by the Medical Officers of Health of County Districts whilst the County Council provided effective co-operation by allowing the use of School, Clinic and Centre premises and affording the practical assistance of the Medical and Outdoor Nursing Staffs.

The following summarised details of the percentage of children in the age groups 0-5 and 5-15 in the several County Districts who had been immunised at the end of 1944, with comparative figures for 1943, have been supplied by the Regional Medical Officer of the Ministry of Health.

DISTRICT.	Percentage of Children Immunised.			
	1943.		1944.	
	Under 5	Aged 5-15	Under 5	Aged 5-15
Boroughs.				
Mansfield	29·6	66·1	40·5	71·6
Worksop	70·0	94·6	87·0	95·0
Newark	60·0	75·0	72·0	78·0
East Retford	73·7	86·3	92·8	95·8
Urban Districts.				
Arnold	76·5	100·0	96·8	95·5
Beeston and Stapleford ..	48·0	66·0	52·0	73·0
Carlton	87·0	70·0	99·3	71·6
Eastwood	36·2	78·0	37·3	80·1
Hucknall	87·0	85·0	97·0	85·0
Kirkby-in-Ashfield ..	70·0	87·1	72·7	86·8
Mansfield Woodhouse ..	71·3	93·0	68·8	94·1
Sutton-in-Ashfield ..	57·0	90·0	59·0	91·0
Warsop	77·0	94·0	73·0	91·0
West Bridgford	77·0	70·0	64·0	78·0
Rural Districts.				
Basford	58·6	81·2	52·3	74·7
Bingham	65·0	86·0	57·0	96·0
Worksop	60·7	87·4	88·4	91·8
East Retford	74·2	82·5	79·8	61·6
Newark	75·0	76·0	78·0	79·0
Southwell	76·0	78·0	80·0	80·0

The figures indicate that the standard of immunisation has been maintained and in most cases improved upon during the year 1944, but show the need for more intensive work in some areas.

Deaths from Diphtheria.

The number of deaths occurring from diphtheria in the County during the past six years were as follows :—

Year.	Aged under 15.	Aged 15 and over.	Total.
1939	22	3	25
1940	21	—	21
1941	33	2	35
1942	10	1	11
1943	15	—	15
1944	7	—	7

Scabies Order, 1941.

The arrangements outlined in detail in my Report for 1942 were in operation throughout the year 1944.

The number of cases reported again showed a decline as compared with the previous year, the actual figures for the two years being as follows :—

Year.	No. of Cases Reported.			Cases Treated through Official Schemes.	
	Urban Districts.	Rural Districts.	Total.	No.	Percentage.
1943	1,046	655	1,701	1,053	61.9
1944	964	454	1,418	765	53.9

The number of cases reported by members of the County Council's Staff during the year was 844 as compared with 976 the previous year.

Thirty-four cases received in-patient treatment at the cost of the County Council during the year.

PUBLIC VACCINATION.

The undermentioned figures relate to the work of the Vaccination Officers during the calendar year 1943 :—

No. of cases in Birth Lists received by Vaccination Officers	8,435
No. of Certificates of Successful Vaccination received ..	2,370
No. of Statutory Declarations of Conscientious Objection received	4,971
No. of prosecutions	Nil

TREATMENT OF TUBERCULOSIS.

During 1944, the number of deaths attributable to Tuberculosis was 242, 191 from Pulmonary Tuberculosis, and fifty-one from other forms.

The Pulmonary death rate per thousand of the population was 0.40 for the County compared with 0.52 for England and Wales, whilst the rate for all forms was 0.51 for the County and 0.63 for England and Wales.

Dispensary Organisation.

The Tuberculosis Dispensaries maintained by the County Council and the days and times of sessions in operation as at the 31st December, 1945, are as follows :—

MANSFIELD (Dr. W. H. Brown).
Address : Hermitage Avenue, Sutton Road, Mansfield.
Telephone : Mansfield 950.

Monday	..	10-0 a.m. to 12-30 p.m. } Females and Children
Monday	..	2-0 p.m. to 4-30 p.m. } only.
Thursday	..	10-0 a.m. to 12-30 p.m.—Adult Males only.
*Thursday	..	6-30 p.m. to 8-30 p.m.—Males and Females.

*Only adults *in employment* are seen at this session.

NEWARK (Dr. L. W. Hearn).
Address : 11 Carter Gate, Newark.
Telephone : Newark 368.

Tuesday	..	10-0 a.m. to 12-0 noon.

NOTTINGHAM (Dr. L. W. Hearn).
Address : Ellesmere House, 17 Clarendon Street, Nottingham.
Telephone : Nottingham 41122.

Wednesday	..	9-30 a.m. to 12-0 noon—Females and Children.
Thursday	..	2-0 p.m. to 4-0 p.m.—Females and Children.
*Thursday	..	9-30 a.m. to 12-0 noon—Adult Males only.
	..	6-0 p.m. to 7-30 p.m.—Males and Females.

*Only adults *in employment* are seen at this session.

RETFORD (Dr. W. H. Brown).
Address : Retford and District Hospital, Retford.
Telephone : Retford 154.

Tuesday	..	2-0 p.m. to 4-0 p.m.—Males, Females and Children.

WORKSOP (Dr. W. H. Brown).
Address : Watson Road, Worksop.
Telephone : Worksop 2415.

Friday	..	10-0 a.m. to 12-30 p.m.—Adult Males only.
Friday	..	2-0 p.m. to 4-30 p.m.—Females and Children.

Attendances, New Cases and "Contacts."

The following table shows the number of new cases, including "Contacts," examined at the five Dispensaries during the year and the preceding year, together with the total attendances made by all patients :—

Year	Total Attendances (All Cases)	Persons Examined for First Time			No. of Contacts examined
		Total	No. found definitely Tuberculous	Percentage	
1943	6,371	1,819	385	21·2	349
1944	6,409	1,853	379	20·5	359

The percentage distribution of the cases found to be definitely tuberculous as indicated above was as follows :—

		Males.	Females.
Pulmonary Tuberculosis—	Adults ..	39.3	37.7
	Children ..	3.7	4.5
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis—	Adults ..	2.6	3.2
	Children ..	5.8	3.2

Laboratory Work.

The total number of specimens examined in connection with the Dispensaries was 1,169 in 1944, compared with 1,151 in 1943. Four hundred and four examinations were also made for the purposes of the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1930.

Ministry of Health Memorandum 266/T.

Financial assistance to patients undergoing treatment for Pulmonary Tuberculosis continued to be made under the provisions of Ministry of Health Memo. 266/T.

The number of cases in which allowances were being paid on the 1st January, 1944, the number of applications dealt with during the year and the number of cases in receipt of allowances on the 31st December, 1944, are shown in the following tabular statement :—

Type of Allowance	No. receiving payment on 1.1.44	No. of applications dealt with during the year		No. receiving payment on 31.12.44
		Approved	Rejected	
Maintenance Allowance	74	142	25	97
Discretionary Allowance	7	21	10	14
Special Payment for :—				
(*a*) Domestic Help	7	9	3	5
(*b*) Pocket Money	1	4	5	1
	89	176	43	117

Three applications for Maintenance Allowances and two for Special Payments for Domestic Help were pending at the end of the year.

The reasons for rejection or non-payment of allowances were as follows :—

Maintenance Allowances.

In receipt of payment from employer, disability pension, etc., in excess of scale allowance	11
In chronic category	4
Never in remunerative employment	3
Single person without dependants undergoing institutional treatment	2
Dependant member of family	2
Application withdrawn or deceased before application dealt with	3

Discretionary Allowances.

Income considered adequate to meet expense	7
In chronic category, or otherwise ineligible	3

Special Payments.

Family circumstances good	5
In chronic category or otherwise ineligible	3

The total expenditure during the calendar year was £6,863.

The County Council during the year approved an extension of the Scheme for the payment of allowances to provide for those persons ineligible under Memo. 266/T, including chronic cases of pulmonary tuberculosis and patients suffering from non-pulmonary forms of the disease.

The Ministry of Health, however, ruled that there are no *Public Health* powers which authorise payment by Local Authorities as a charge on the rates of allowances such as are payable under Memo. 266/T. and pointed out that although the Memorandum itself had appeared to indicate that such payments could in fact be made under the Public Health powers of the Local Authority the Minister's legal advisers had, since the issue of the Memorandum, expressed a contrary opinion.

In view of the risk of surcharge at subsequent audit the County Council's proposals to extend the scope of the scheme were not brought into operation.

X-Ray Examinations.

The X-Ray examinations made in connection with the Dispensaries during the year 1944 were as follows :—

Chest Photographs	1,458
Bones and Joints Photographs	9
Screenings	99

Extra Nourishment.

Cod liver oil and allowances of extra milk are distributed on the recommendation of the Tuberculosis Officers as strictly as possible from a treatment standpoint and not as a measure of relief.

Twenty patients were granted extra nourishment in this way during 1944 at an approximate cost of £122.

Shelters.

The number of shelters owned by the County Council is ten and all were in use during the year.

Home Visiting by the Tuberculosis Officers.

The number of domiciliary visits paid by the Tuberculosis Officers during the year totalled 1,321 as follows :—

Domiciliary Visits	1,232
Visits for purposes of consultation	89

Home Visiting by Health Visitors.

Five thousand two hundred and thirty domiciliary visits were paid by members of the Nursing Staff during the year, compared with 4,897 in 1943.

After-Care.

The work of the Nottingham and Nottinghamshire Association for the Prevention of Consumption, who carry out after-care work on behalf of the County Council, receiving a grant at the rate of £200 per annum, has been fully described in previous Annual Reports. The number of cases who applied or were referred to the Association during the year 1944 was 104.

New Cases and Mortality.

The number of new cases recorded in the Registers of the Medical Officers of Health of the County Districts and the number of deaths due to Tuberculosis according to the Registrar-General's statistics during the year are given in the following table.

Tuberculosis.

New Cases and Mortality during 1944.

Age Periods	New Cases*				Deaths			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0— 1 ..	1	—	2	—	—	—	2	3
1— 5 ..	2	2	13	6	1	—	8	3
5—15 ..	15	13	18	10	—	1	5	4
15—45 ..	154	146	13	15	51	68	7	9
45—65 ..	46	22	5	7	37	18	4	4
65 and over ..	4	4	1	2	9	6	1	1
Totals ..	222	187	52	40	98	93	27	24

*Recorded in the Registers of Medical Officers of Health of County Districts.

The following table shows the incidence of Pulmonary Tuberculosis over the past seven years :—

Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

New Cases.

Year.	No. of New Cases included in Annual Return to Ministry of Health.			Rate per 1,000 of population
	Formal notification	Not notified before death	Total	
1938	374	14	388	0·82
1939	316	5	321	0·67
1940	379	24	403	0·83
1941	437	28	465	0·95
1942	393	22	415	0·84
1943	369	28	397	0·84
1944	388	16	404	0·85

Institutional Care.

The Ransom Sanatorium.

The following is a report on the work of the Ransom Sanatorium received from Dr. E. L. R. Galloway, Deputy Medical Superintendent, in the absence of Dr. E. Firth, the Medical Superintendent, owing to illness.

" During 1944 the work of the Sanatorium has continued on much the same lines as in previous years.

Special measures, such as Artificial Pneumothorax, Phrenic Nerve Operations and the major operations of Thoracoplasty were used whenever indicated, and have come to be looked upon by the majority of patients as almost part of the routine treatment of their disease.

In March a whole-time Occupational Therapist was appointed to the Sanatorium. The importance of this form of treatment cannot be over-estimated in an institution of this type. It occupies the patient's mind, and helps to alleviate the tedium of many hours spent in bed, and it serves as an excellent gauge as to the limit of the patient's working capacity.

The Kitchen Block was completed during the year and was opened in July. The Clinical Block is nearing completion and should be ready for occupation in the near future.

Shortage of staff, both nursing and domestic, has been a major problem throughout the year, and it is becoming increasingly difficult to staff the various departments adequately.

Mr. Mason continued his valuable work as Consulting Thoracic Surgeon. As in former years, the actual operations were carried out at the County General Hospital, Worksop, and particulars are given under the heading of that Hospital on page 18.

Artificial Pneumothorax was attempted in thirty-three cases and was successful in twenty-eight. During the year 132 patients were having refills, and in all 2,298 refills were done. This is an increase of twenty-nine patients and 497 refills as against the previous year.

Statistics.

During the year ended 31st December, 1944, 407 patients have received treatment. Of these 160 were in residence on 31st December, 1943, and their treatment extended into 1944.

There have been 247 cases admitted and seventy-four re-admitted from Hospitals to which they had been temporarily transferred for special treatment (sixty-eight from County General Hospital, Worksop, and six from Forest Isolation Hospital, Mansfield). These patients comprised 155 men, 125 women, twenty-eight pulmonary and thirteen non-pulmonary children.

There were 216 discharges and seventy-five transfers (to be re-admitted) to special Hospitals (sixty-nine to County General Hospital, Worksop, and six to Forest Isolation Hospital, Mansfield) comprising 139 men, 114 women, twenty-five pulmonary and thirteen non-pulmonary children. Deaths numbered twenty-seven, fourteen men and thirteen women.

One hundred and sixty-three patients were in residence on the last day of the year.

X-Ray Department.

The work undertaken during the year was as follows :—

In-patients	Chest Photographs		817
	Bones and Joints		149
	Screenings ..		156
Out-patients	Chest Photographs		642
	Bones and Joints		3
	Screenings ..		99
Staff	Chest Photographs		33
	Bones and Joints		5
	Screenings ..		1
Sherwood Industries	Chest Photographs		26
	Bones and Joints		2
	Screenings ..		2

Post-Institutional After-Care.

(1). Sherwood Village Settlement.

Particulars of the progress made during the year are recorded in the following Report by the Deputy Medical Superintendent :—

" *Workshop.*

Production throughout 1944 has been concentrated almost entirely on children's cots, and has been very successful, a total of 4,582 children's cots and 536 baby cots having been produced. This reflects great credit on the Workshop foreman and on the settlers, who have co-operated whole-heartedly in the work.

The average number of settlers employed throughout the year was twenty.

In September a Dust Extraction Plant was erected, and has proved a great boon.

Painting.

The average number of settlers employed in this department was four. The standard of work done was high, and many more orders were received than could be executed. There is, undoubtedly, room for expansion in this section of the Settlement.

Poultry.

This department continues unchanged, and one settler has been fully employed throughout the year.

General.

The married settlers appear to be well satisfied with their houses. Most of them are keen gardeners, and find gardening an ideal health-giving hobby. They also have the satisfaction of being able to provide fresh vegetables for their families throughout the greater part of the year.

The men's Hostel appears to be running smoothly. The majority of the men seem well contented and satisfied, and appreciative of the efforts made for their comfort and well-being.

The average number of settlers resident in the Hostel was nineteen. As from August, 1944, the two Hospital Porters from Ransom Sanatorium have been resident in the Hostel.

Three settlers had to leave because of continued ill-health, and one settler died.

The number of settlers resident in the Hostel on December 31st was eighteen."

(2). Domiciliary Assistance.

In order to ensure, as far as practicable, that tuberculous patients and their families should not lack sufficient means with which to maintain a standard of living suited to their special needs, the Public Assistance Committee have continued to give special consideration to the needs of tuberculous patients and arrangements are in operation whereby the Public Assistance Officer and his Staff are systematically notified of such cases.

BLIND PERSONS ACTS.

Registration.

The following statistics relate to the Registration of Blind Persons during the year 1944 :—

No. on Register on 1st January	635
No. added to the Register during the year	74
No. of deaths	70
No. who left the County	22
No. de-certified	—
No. remaining on Register at 31st December	617

Relief of the Necessitous Blind and Dependants.

The extent to which relief was afforded to blind persons and their dependants during the year was as follows :—

No. of blind persons in receipt of relief at the beginning of the year	439
No. receiving relief in respect of dependants	111
No. of blind persons in receipt of relief at end of year ..	443
No. receiving relief in respect of dependants	121
Total expenditure on assistance for blind persons and dependants	£26,473 6s. 9d.

The above figures include assistance granted to blind persons evacuated to the County during the War.

Prevention of Blindness.

The work undertaken under Section 176 of the Public Health Act 1936, was as follows :—

No. of cases referred to Ophthalmic Surgeons	31
No. of new cases treated during the year	16

Treatment Afforded—

In-patient treatment only	2
In-patient treatment and out-patient treatment	11
Out-patient treatment only	3

Results of Treatment—

De-certified under Blind Persons Acts	—
Improved	12
No improvement	2
Still under treatment at end of year	16
No. of cases awaiting treatment at end of year	6

MENTAL DEFICIENCY ACTS.

The work carried out through the Mental Deficiency Service is indicated by the following abstract of the main statistics :—

No. of cases reported during year	113
Total number reported and verified since the re-organisation of the Service in 1933	2,564
Total number of known defectives at end of year	2,390
Incidence of mental defect per 1,000 of population (Estimated incidence—Lewis Report : 8 per 1,000, 3,800).	5.03
Number under Supervision at end of year	1,128
Supervision visits during year	3,581
Petitions presented and Orders obtained during year :	
Institution	16
Guardianship	9
Varying Orders	8
Place of Safety Orders	7
H.M. Secretary of State and Court Orders	5
Number under Guardianship at end of year	111
Number in institutions at end of year—In-County	85
Out-County	251
Number on licence at end of year	43
Number discharged during year	5
Occupation Centre—Attendances during year (25 cases)	3,177
Home Teaching—Number visited	63
Number of visits paid during year	875

With the close of the year 1944 has come the end of the eleventh complete year of work since the re-organisation of the Mental Deficiency Service, which was accomplished when the administration of the Mental Deficiency Acts was transferred to my Department from the County Mental Hospital.

Despite the continuing war-time difficulties and restrictions, the foregoing statistics, though giving only a very brief survey of the work, represent a general steady progress in this essential Service in comparison with earlier years.

Ascertainment.

In the important initial function of ascertainment 113 new cases were registered during the year, bringing to 2,564 the total number of cases verified and recorded since the re-organisation of the Service in 1933.

The process of securing the medical examination and uniform classification of all cases reported has suffered severely during the war owing to lack of medical time, despite which, however, needs of an emergent nature have been sufficiently met to ensure appropriate action in such cases.

The total number of 2,390 known defectives at the end of the year, gave a ratio of 5.03 per 1,000 of the population, as compared with the official estimate of the incidence of mental defect, *viz.*, 8 per 1,000 of the population. The figure of 5.03 is almost double that for 1933.

It is interesting to note that apart from the recognised main channel of ascertainment through Local Education Authorities, several hitherto unknown cases continue to come to light through such agencies as the Ministry of Labour and National Service, due to war-time registration activities, and the Assistance Board. In the latter instance, cases whose existence has never previously been suspected have been revealed when parents who have uncomplainingly borne the burden of their care throughout their lives, have at last to seek the good offices of the Old Age and Supplementary Pensions Authorities.

Community Care.

As is evidenced by the fact that 3,581 visits were paid during the year to 1,128 defectives under supervision in their own homes, this primary form of care for mental defectives has been maintained in a fair degree. The bulk of this work is undertaken by the Health Visitors and School Nurses, in addition to their normal duties, under the guidance of the Mental Deficiency Supervisor.

Extensive supplementary services for many of these cases, the 111 cases under Guardianship and many patients on licence from Institutions, included such features as maintenance allowances, clothing and bedding grants, medical, surgical, dental, orthopaedic and optical treatment.

The Occupation Centre at Mansfield and the Home Teaching Service have continued to be maintained at a fairly successful level. Many former patients have ceased attendance in consequence of the enhanced opportunities in the labour market during the War, but there were twenty-five patients on the Register at the Occupation Centre at the end of the year.

An average of sixty to seventy patients throughout the County continued to receive instruction in their own homes from the Home Teacher whose visits are planned on a three-weekly programme.

Institution Care.

The total of 336 cases in Institutions at the end of the year represented 0.71 per 1,000 of the population as compared with 0.24 in 1933. Of the total stated eighty-five patients were accommodated in parts of four County Institutions whilst the remainder were housed in twenty-seven different Certified Institutions throughout the Country.

Without a sound basis in the form of adequate Institutional provision the Mental Deficiency Service is severely handicapped, and the acute difficulties in this field, which have long been the common experience of all Local Authorities and have been accentuated by war-time conditions, have been more than usually severe in Nottinghamshire.

The new Colony in course of construction at Balderton, near Newark, has been in a semi-completed and derelict condition since the outbreak of war, and it has been necessary to continue to seek vacancies wherever available.

Patients are consequently housed as far afield as Bristol, Jarrow and Kent, involving much administrative effort and expense and causing some considerable hardship to parents, mitigated as far as possible by the payment of grants towards travelling expenses.

So pressing and urgent has become the need for increased accommodation to cope with growing waiting lists that serious consideration has been devoted to possible means of alleviating the especial difficulties of providing for low-grade children. Many of these have had to be admitted to County Institutions where they are most unsuitably housed, and many more in war-time conditions have become an intolerable burden in the home where the mother often strives to deal single-handed with all the war-time problems of the household.

It is a bright spot in a dark prospect therefore that it has been possible during the year to secure official sanction to the purchase of a redundant, unused and most conveniently sited Miners' Hostel, comprising a group of five large well-built wooden huts which are to be linked by a brick corridor, for the accommodation of thirty-eight low-grade children under sixteen years of age.

The premises passed into the possession of the County Council in June, 1944. By the end of the year the minor works of adaptation were nearing completion. The appointment of Sister-Superintendent has been made and the work of staffing and equipping is proceeding apace.

THE PREVENTION AND TREATMENT OF VENEREAL DISEASES.

Facilities for Treatment.

The County Council now provide treatment by means of three Centres, one at Nottingham, one at Mansfield and the third at Worksop.

The Centres at Mansfield and Worksop are maintained and administered by the County Council and that at Nottingham by the City Council. County patients are treated at the latter Centre by arrangement, payment being made by the County Council on a pro-rata basis, according to the attendances made.

The arrangements made under the Ministry of Health's General Practitioner Scheme for Dr. Mary Collis to undertake the treatment of cases of Venereal Disease on behalf of the County Council at Newark-on-Trent have been continued during the year.

Particulars of the days and times of sessions at the Mansfield, Nottingham and Worksop Treatment Centres are given below :—

MANSFIELD : West Hill Drive, Mansfield. Tel. : Mansfield 251.

MEDICAL OFFICERS' SESSIONS.

Males.		*Females.*	
Tuesday	10 a.m.—12 noon	Tuesday	2—4 p.m.
Thursday	6—8 p.m.	Wednesday	6—8 p.m.

INTERMEDIATE TREATMENT SESSIONS.

Males.		*Females.*	
Daily, Monday to Friday	10 a.m.—1 p.m.	Monday	1-30—4-30 p.m.
	6—8 p.m.		6—8 p.m.
Saturday	10 a.m.—1 p.m.	Wednesday	1-30—4-30 p.m.
	4—6 p.m.	Thursday	1-30—5 p.m.
		Friday	1-30—4-30 p.m.
			6—8 p.m.

NOTTINGHAM :

Males : "Perth House," Perth Street, off Glasshouse Street, Nottingham.

Females : "Amberley House," Glasshouse Street, Nottingham. Tel No. : Nottingham 2351.

These Centres are open daily from 9 a.m. to 8 p.m., Monday to Friday, and 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. Saturday.

Medical Officers are in attendance at the following sessions :—

MEDICAL OFFICERS' SESSIONS.

	Males and Females.
Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, Friday	10 a.m.—12-30 p.m. 5-30—8 p.m.
Wednesday, Saturday	10 a.m.—12-30 p.m.

WORKSOP : Dispensary Buildings, Watson Road, Worksop.
Tel. No. : Worksop 2415.

MEDICAL OFFICERS' SESSIONS.

Males : Thursday, 10-30 a.m. to 12-30 p.m.

Females : Wednesday, 10.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.

No intermediate treatment sessions are held at this Centre.

Treatment of County Cases at all Centres.

The number of cases resident in the County dealt with for the first time during each of the six years 1939-1944, together with the attendances made by all County cases at approved Treatment Centres, according to the returns received from the Mansfield, Nottingham, Worksop and Out-County Treatment Centres and in respect of the General Practitioner Scheme, were as follows :—

Year	No. of Cases dealt with for the First Time.						Total Attendances (All Cases)
	Syphilis	Soft Chancre	Gonorrhoea	Total Venereal Infections	Non-Venereal and Undiagnosed Conditions	Grand Total	
1939	105	14	253	372	166	538	27,273
1940	60	3	218	281	159	440	20,343
1941	59	2	237	298	209	507	20,616
1942	70	2	226	298	233	531	19,709
1943	116	7	296	419	526	945	23,800
1944	121	6	300	427	665	1092	23,925

The numbers of the above cases which were dealt with at the Mansfield and Nottingham Treatment Centres respectively were as follows :—

Mansfield Treatment Centre.

Year	No. of Cases dealt with for the First Time.						Total Attendances (All Cases)
	Syphilis	Soft Chancre	Gonorrhoea	Total Venereal Infections	Non-Venereal and Undiagnosed Conditions	Grand Total	
1939	53	11	144	208	67	275	16,557
1940	32	3	106	141	77	218	11,739
1941	20	1	113	134	86	220	12,131
1942	30	2	119	151	95	246	11,692
1943	36	2	133	171	176	347	12,785
1944	43	6	126	175	161	336	11,207

Nottingham Treatment Centre.

Year	No. of Cases dealt with for the First Time.						Total Attendances (All Cases)
	Syphilis	Soft Chancre	Gonorrhoea	Total Venereal Infections	Non-Venereal and Undiagnosed Conditions	Grand Total	
1939	48	3	101	152	98	250	10,353
1940	26	—	104	130	79	209	8,196
1941	34	1	112	147	117	264	7,867
1942	36	—	98	134	131	265	7,463
1943	60	1	143	204	302	506	10,055
1944	54	—	145	199	414	613	10,654

Mansfield Treatment Centre.

The number of new cases from all areas and the attendances made by all cases at the Mansfield Treatment Centre during the years 1939-1944 were as follows :—

Year	Syphilis		Soft Chancre		Gonorrhoea		Conditions other than Venereal		Totals		Grand Total
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
					NEW CASES.						
1939	39	16	11	—	97	58	46	24	193	98	291
1940	19	16	3	—	72	39	39	42	133	97	230
1941	14	10	1	—	70	52	49	51	134	113	247
1942	17	14	3	—	62	59	54	47	136	120	256
1943	22	16	3	—	62	82	106	87	193	185	378
1944	31	18	6	—	56	77	101	84	194	179	373
					ATTENDANCES.						
			(*a*)		Medical Officers' Sessions.						
1939	2044	953	53	—	2089	2062	115	106	4301	3121	7422
1940	1661	1003	29	—	1326	1365	71	114	3087	2482	5569
1941	1053	876	1	—	1587	1502	124	139	2765	2517	5282
1942	1050	836	8	—	1450	1592	97	135	2605	2563	5168
1943	1083	1233	10	—	1161	2136	240	270	2494	3639	6133
1944	1358	897	17	—	1096	1959	262	309	2733	3165	5898
			(*b*)		Intermediate Sessions.						
1939	237	20	151	—	5144	4339	91	126	5623	4485	10108
1940	73	39	34	—	3455	2986	29	88	3591	3113	6704
1941	28	18	3	—	4077	3579	76	57	4184	3654	7838
1942	32	22	8	—	3416	3554	21	28	3477	3604	7081
1943	56	31	1	—	2816	4479	70	91	2943	4601	7544
1944	143	28	7	—	2073	3923	88	155	2311	4106	6417

Provision of Additional Facilities for Treatment.

(i) Worksop Treatment Centre.

The Treatment Centre established at Worksop during 1943 in premises in Watson Road erected by the County Council for use as a Tuberculosis Dispensary continued in use throughout the year 1944.

The number of new cases seen and the attendances made by all patients at the Centre during the year 1944, and during the short period the Centre was open in 1943 are shown in the following table :—

Year	Syphilis		Soft Chancre		Gonor-rohea		Conditions other than Venereal		Totals		Grand Total
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
					NEW CASES.						
1943 (from 8th Dec.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	2
1944	2	7	—	—	4	5	9	30	15	42	57
					ATTENDANCES.						
1943 (from 8th Dec.)	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	3	—	6	6
1944	63	277	—	—	12	85	13	178	88	540	628

(ii) General Practitioner Scheme, Newark.

The arrangements made during the previous year for Dr. Mary S. Collis of Newark, to undertake the treatment of patients in the Newark area under the General Practitioner Scheme introduced in accordance with the suggestions of the Ministry of Health, were continued throughout the year under review.

The extent of the work carried out by Dr. Collis during the year is indicated in the following table, which includes also particulars of the cases seen during the period 3rd June, 1943, the date of inception of the arrangements, to the 31st December, 1943.

Year	Syphilis		Soft Chancre		Gonorrhoea		Non-Venereal or undiagnosed Conditions		Total	
NO. OF CASES SEEN FOR THE FIRST TIME DURING THE YEAR.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1943 (from 3rd June)	—	6	—	—	—	4	1	11	1	21
1944	2	10	—	—	—	15	—	35	2	60
					TOTAL ATTENDANCES.					
1943 (from 3rd June)	—	65	—	—	—	45	1	20	1	130
1944	47	313	—	—	—	183	—	71	47	567

The total attendances include sixteen home visits in 1943, and eleven in 1944.

In-Patient Treatment.

The cost of maintenance of patients suffering from active infectious venereal disease admitted to the Mansfield County Institution and the County General Hospital, Worksop, on the recommendation of the Specialist Medical Officer devolves on the Public Health and Housing Committee, such treatment being provided free of cost to the patient.

Particulars of the number of patients who received treatment under these arrangements during the year 1944, are given below :—

Institution or Hospital.	No. of patients in on 1-1-44.		No. admitted during year.		No. discharged during year.		No. remaining under treatment on 31-12-44.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Mansfield County Institution	—	6	—	9	—	13	—	2
County General Hospital	—	—	1	4	—	4	1	—

In-patient treatment was also provided for County residents in Institutions not belonging to the County Council during the year as follows :—

Institution or Hospital.	No. of patients in on 1-1-44.		No. admitted during year.		No. discharged during year.		No. remaining under treatment on 31-12-44.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Greendale House Hospital, Nottingham	—	—	—	14	—	13	—	1
City Hospital,Nottingham	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
St. Mary's Home, Leicester	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—

Defence Regulation 33B—Compulsory Treatment of Venereal Diseases.

The Report for 1943 made reference to the initiation of arrangements through the County Almoner service, for the *informal* following-up of Contacts notified *once* under the above-mentioned Regulations as suspected sources of infection of patients suffering from Venereal Diseases.

The augmentation of the staff by the appointment during the year 1944 of a second Assistant County Almoner has resulted in this work pursuing a more active course.

The receipt of a small number of second notifications has provided limited opportunities for applying pressure to Contacts who have failed to respond to simple persuasion. In two such cases Contacts were prosecuted for failure to attend for, and submit to, medical examination and a fine of £2 was imposed in each case.

The following table, which has been submitted to the Ministry of Health, records the number of contacts notified during the year 1944, and the results of following-up.

CONTACTS NOTIFIED TO THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH DURING THE PERIOD 1ST JANUARY, 1944, TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1944.

	Males.	Females.
(1) Total number in respect of whom Form 1 was received	12	*100
(2) Number of cases in (1) in which attempts were made outside the scope of the Regulation to persuade the contact to be examined before the latter had been named on a second Form 1 :—		
Contacts found	5	51
Contacts examined	2	28
(3) Number of those in (1) in respect of whom two or more Forms 1 were received	—	*14
(4) Number of those in (3) who were :—		
(*a*) found	—	8
(*b*) examined after persuasion	—	3
(*c*) served with Form 2	—	3
(*d*) examined after service of Form 2 ..	—	3
(*e*) prosecuted for failure :—		
(i) to attend for, and submit to, medical examination ..	—	2
(ii) to submit to and continue treatment	—	—

*Two contacts included in respect of whom second Forms 1 were received in 1944, the first having been received in 1943. One had presented herself for examination just after the first notification in 1943 ; the other has been found but not yet examined.

Of the thirty Contacts who were examined as the result of *informal* action—

11 were suffering from Gonorrhoea.
3 Do. Syphilis.
4 Do. Syphilis and Gonorrhoea,
and 1 was found not to be suffering from Venereal Disease.

In the remaining eleven cases investigations had not been completed by the end of the year.

Of the three cases who were examined after *formal* action (*i.e.*, service of Form 2) one was found not to be suffering from venereal disease and in the remaining two cases investigations had not been completed at the end of the year.

Employment of Trained Almoners at Venereal Diseases Treatment Centres.

The part-time services of the Almoners were again utilised during 1944 at the Treatment Centres. The work was continued on the lines described in the Report for 1943 with some re-arrangement consequent upon the appointment of a second Assistant County Almoner.

HEALTH EDUCATION.

Despite war-time difficulties a comprehensive programme of Health Education was undertaken and carried out during 1944. The programme was organised by Dr. Isabel Powell Health, Area Representative of the Central Council for Health Education, in close collaboration with the County Medical Officer on behalf of the Health Education Sub-Committee.

Film Shows.

During the year the work undertaken and completed included the showing of films on Venereal Diseases and General Health to factory audiences numbering approximately 6,230. In the majority of these thirty factory shows the Venereal Diseases films were included in programmes containing General Health films. This is an important educational factor in that undue prominence is avoided. The areas in which the shows were given included the main industrial areas such as the four Boroughs, Mansfield, Newark, East Retford and Worksop.

Talks.

In all sixty-five talks were given to audiences totalling 2,270. The figure sixty-five included twenty-one single talks and sixteen sets each consisting of two or three talks. The lecturers were Dr. Isabel Powell Heath, of the Central Council for Health Education, Mr. A. H. Marrow, Dr. Mary Collis and Dr. Norma McLeod.

Parents' Talks in Sex Education.

There were five single talks given to audiences totalling 200 parents and, in addition, one set of three and one set of two talks to audiences of 175 and twenty-four respectively.

Youth Talks.

The talks to Youth Organisations were mostly sets of three talks on Sex Hygiene. A total of fourteen sets (forty-two talks in all) was given to Youth audiences numbering 930.

Women's Institutes and Social Service Clubs.

Audiences in these groups numbered 940. Lectures on Venereal Diseases (twelve) were given to 785 of the audience total and the remaining 155 were present at four talks in General Health.

In addition to the foregoing work organised by Dr. Isabel Powell Heath some courses of talks were arranged by the Public Health Department. Dr. Black gave four talks on "Maternity and Child Welfare" to W.A.A.F. personnel at Watnall and Mrs. Sleigh gave a similar course at Ossington. At Hucknall, Dr. Black delivered three lectures on "Hygiene" to the Girls' Training Corps and one talk on the "Health Services" to the Nottinghamshire Branch of the British Red Cross Society.

Mr. Wrigley lectured to the West Bridgford Boys' Brigade on "The Water Cycle" and on "Sewage Purification."

Under the auspices of the Education Committee, Miss E. Moore gave a course of talks in "Home Nursing" at Balderton Evening Institute.

Pamphlets.

Leaflets purchased from the Central Council for Health Education were used extensively at lectures. The special pamphlet on "Venereal Diseases" had its cover overprinted with the addresses of Clinics for the treatment of Venereal Diseases including some centres in adjacent counties. Also a number of pamphlets have been supplied to the County Council free of charge by the Ministries of Health, Food and Information. These have been distributed at talks and at Maternity and Child Welfare Centres throughout the County.

CONCLUSION.

I have endeavoured to show, in this necessarily condensed Report, something of the variety and scope of the work of the Department in time of war. It remains for me to express gratitude and admiration to the depleted staff, both "indoor" and "outdoor" for their zeal and efficiency, and in particular to mention two officers whose duties range wide over the Department and whose names have not been brought to notice in sections of the Report dealing with individual Services: Dr. C. W. W. Jeremiah, my Deputy, and Mr. J. Renshaw, my Chief Clerk.

I am indebted to Mr. Eyre and the Senior Section Clerks for the preparation of the detail matter of this Report.

I wish again to acknowledge gratefully the support which I have received from the Chairmen and Members of my several Committees.

I am, my Lords, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

CHRISTOPHER TIBBITS.

TABLE I. **NOTTINGHAMSHIRE** **Vital Statistics for the Year 1944.**

BOROUGHS AND URBAN DISTRICTS.

BOROUGHS AND URBAN DISTRICTS	Area in Acres (Land and Inland Water)	Persons per Acre	Families or separate Occupiers at Census 1931	Persons per Family at Census 1931	*Population, Census 1931	Population estimated to the middle of 1944	Births		Deaths under 1 year of age		Net Deaths at all Ages belonging to the District	Net Death Rate, *i.e.*, Death Rate corrected for "Transferable" Deaths	Death Rate from Pulmonary Tuberculosis per 1,000 of population	Death Rate from All Tuberculous Diseases per 1,000 of population
							Number	Rate	Number	Rate per 1,000 Births Reg'd				
MANSFIELD (Borough) ..	7,009	6·7	11,082	4·0	46,068	46,780	1,006	21·5	73	72	561	12·0	0·36	0·41
WORKSOP (Borough) ..	17,936	1·6	6,320	4·1	26,285	28,300	677	23·9	32	47	281	9·9	0·49	0·64
NEWARK (Borough) ..	3,364	6·3	5,152	3·6	19,535	21,260	446	21·0	15	34	231	10·9	0·61	0·75
EAST RETFORD (Borough)	4,657	3·4	3,677	3·7	14,229	15,900	331	20·8	10	30	189	11·9	0·63	0·75
ARNOLD	4,506	4·0	3,766	3·8	14,325	18,190	411	22·6	19	46	215	11·8	0·38	0·44
BEESTON & STAPLEFORD ..	6,462	6·5	7,250	3·8	27,812	42,040	1,019	24·2	49	48	460	10·9	0·40	0·62
CARLTON	4,018	7·5	6,883	3·8	26,425	30,150	628	20·8	19	30	325	10·8	0·46	0·66
EASTWOOD	1,178	7·4	2,201	3·9	8,830	8,710	181	20·8	6	33	95	10·9	0·23	0·46
HUCKNALL ..	4,029	5·1	4,523	3·9	17,839	20,720	514	24·8	28	54	250	12·1	0·77	0·97
KIRKBY-IN-ASHFIELD ..	5,830	3·1	4,406	4·0	17,866	17,870	393	22·0	16	41	201	11·2	0·67	0·84
MANSFIELD WOODHOUSE ..	4,834	3·1	3,363	4·0	13,721	15,190	388	25·5	19	49	145	9·5	0·07	0·13
SUTTON-IN-ASHFIELD ..	10,507	3·5	9,151	4·1	37,725	36,380	857	23·5	58	68	422	11·6	0·49	0·69
WARSOP	7,174	1·4	2,478	4·4	10,959	10,040	241	24·0	14	58	87	8·7	0·10	0·20
WEST BRIDGFORD ..	3,501	6·3	5,515	3·4	19,209	22,000	376	17·1	15	40	258	11·7	0·18	0·23
Totals for Urban Districts	85,005	3·9	75,767	3·9	300,828	333,530	7,468	22·4	373	50	3,720	11·2	0·44	0·58

*The figures under this heading relate to the population enumerated on the 26th April, 1931, but the Districts for which they are now given are as constituted at the 30th September, 1935, and include changes of area under the County of Nottingham Review Order, 1934, which came into effect on the 1st April, 1935, and the Nottingham Corporation Act, 1932, which came into effect on the 1st April, 1933.

RURAL DISTRICTS	Area in Acres (Land and Inland Water)	Persons per Acre	Families or separate Occupiers at Census 1931	Persons per Family at Census 1931	*Population, Census 1931	Population estimated to the middle of 1944	Births		Deaths under 1 year of age		Net Deaths at all Ages belonging to the District	Net Death Rate, *i.e.*, Death Rate corrected for "Transferable" Deaths	Death Rate from Pulmonary Tuberculosis per 1,000 of population	Death Rate from ALL Tuberculous Diseases per 1,000 of population
							Number	Rate	Number	Rate per 1,000 Births Reg'd.				
BASFORD	71,571	0·61	10,434	3·9	41,303	43,838	920	21·0	40	43	511	11·7	0·46	0·50
BINGHAM	67,583	0·24	3,882	3·6	15,106	16,420	278	16·9	11	40	203	12·4	0·43	0·49
WORKSOP	28,515	0·52	3,348	4·3	14,555	14,860	354	23·8	19	54	116	7·8	0·07	0·07
EAST RETFORD ..	111,032	0·18	4,910	3·7	19,506	20,060	332	16·6	12	36	227	11·3	0·25	0·25
NEWARK	41,550	0·25	2,356	3·7	8,898	10,190	244	23·9	7	29	122	12·0	0·59	0·79
SOUTHWELL	118,586	0·30	8,976	3·9	36,342	36,060	747	20·7	28	37	319	8·8	0·17	0·17
SHIRE HALL	1	—	1	4·0	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals for Rural Districts	438,838	0·32	33,907	3·9	135,714	141,430	2,875	20·3	117	41	1,498	10·6	0·32	0·35

*The figures under this heading relate to the population enumerated on the 26th April, 1931, but the Districts for which they are now given are as constituted at the 30th September, 1935, and include changes of area under the County of Nottingham Review Order, 1934, which came into effect on the 1st April, 1935, and the Nottingham Corporation Act, 1932, which came into effect on the 1st April, 1933.

TABLE III. **NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.** **Vital Statistics for the Year 1944.**

WHOLE ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY.

	Area in Acres (Land and Inland Water)	Persons per Acre	Families or Separate Occupiers at Census 1931	Persons per Family at Census 1931	*Population, Census 1931	Estimated Population 1944	Births		Deaths under 1 year		Net Deaths	Net Death Rate	Death Rate from Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Death Rate from ALL Tuberculous Diseases
							Number	Rate	Number	Rate per 1,000 Births				
URBAN DISTRICTS ..	85,005	3·9	75,767	3·9	300,828	333,530	7,468	22·4	373	50	3,720	11·2	0·44	0·58
RURAL DISTRICTS ..	438,838	0·32	33,907	3·9	135,714	141,430	2,875	20·3	117	41	1,498	10·6	0·32	0·35
WHOLE ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY	523,843	0·91	109,674	3·9	436,542	474,960	10,343	21·8	490	47	5,218	11·0	0·40	0·51

*Adjusted figures which relate to the area of the County as constituted at the 30th September, 1935, and exclude the population enumerated in the area transferred to the City of Nottingham under the Nottingham Corporation Act, 1932, which came into effect on the 1st April, 1933.

TABLE IV. NOTTINGHAMSHIRE. Abstract of Vital Statistics.

Year	Estimated Population at the *middle* of the year	Excess of Births over deaths	Persons per Acre	Separate Families	Persons per Family	Registered Births	Births per 1,000 of the population	Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 Births	Net Deaths	Net Death Rate per 1,000 of the Population
1899	265,952	3891	.51	..	..	8266	31.0	161	4375	16.4
1900	270,862	3675	.52	..	..	8292	30.6	160	4617	17.0
1901	275,971	4497	.53	59,755	4.6	8636	31.3	145	4139	14.9
1902	282,563	4804	.54	..	..	8920	31.5	138	4116	14.5
1903	289,001	4926	.55	..	..	9072	31.3	134	4146	14.3
1904	295,586	5086	.56	..	..	9379	31.7	139	4293	14.5
1905	302,321	4389	.57	..	..	8880	29.3	126	4491	14.8
1906	309,209	4849	.59	..	..	9088	29.3	121	4239	13.7
1907	316,355	4412	.60	..	..	8962	28.3	127	4550	14.3
1908	323,461	5358	.62	..	..	9818	30.3	119	4460	13.7
1909	330,831	5316	.63	..	..	9740	29.4	106	4424	13.3
1910	338,937	5223	.64	..	..	9554	28.2	110	4331	12.7
1911	345,930	4903	.66	76,236	4.5	9453	27.3	125	4550	13.1
1912	355,046	5007	.68	..	..	9213	25.9	93	4206	11.8
1913	362,307	4934	.69	..	..	9369	25.8	101	4435	12.2
1914	367,617	4845	.70	..	..	9541	25.9	107	4696	12.7
1915	353,193	3775	.67	..	..	8843	25.0	112	5068	14.3
1916	344,501	4126	.66	..	..	8567	22.8	95	4441	12.8
1917	344,822	3372	.66	..	..	7589	19.7	95	4217	12.2
1918	339,456	1725	.65	..	..	7742	20.3	100	6017	17.7
1919	366,331	2948	.70	..	..	7507	19.6	95	4559	12.4
1920	380,928	5667	.73	..	..	9836	25.8	85	4169	10.9
1921	381,969	4774	.73	85,646	4.4	9187	24.1	86	4413	11.5
1922	386,130	4177	.74	..	..	8316	21.5	69	4139	10.7
1923	388,019	3763	.74	..	..	8023	20.6	77	4260	11.0
1924	391,700	3715	.75	..	..	8085	20.6	79	4370	11 2
1925	393,400	3373	.75	..	..	7921	20.1	77	4548	11.6
1926	398,900	3310	.75	..	..	7739	19.4	73	4429	11.1
1927	408,100	2984	.78	..	..	7613	18.6	69	4629	11.3
1928	422,700	3549	.81	..	..	7941	18.8	64	4392	10.4
1929	429,300	2242	.82	..	..	7517	17.5	76	5095	11.8
1930	439,400	3261	.84	..	..	7746	17.6	62	4485	10.2
1931	447,900	2617	.86	*109,674	3.9	7695	17.2	72	5078	11.3
1932	451,600	2821	.86	..	..	7534	16.7	66	4713	10.4
1933	444,970	2036	.86	..	..	6945	15.5	68	4909	10.9
1934	448,500	2395	.87	..	..	7042	15.7	54	4647	10.4
1935	453,500	2382	.86	..	..	7083	15.6	56	4701	10.4
1936	459,000	2005	.88	..	..	7033	15.3	58	5028	10.9
1937	465,800	2218	.89	..	..	7318	15.7	59	5100	10.9
1938	470,900	2796	.90	..	..	7549	16.0	46	4753	10.1
1939	a478,200 b479,900	2511	.91	..	..	7847	16.4	51	5336	11.1
1940	483,240	1735	.92	..	..	7610	15.7	58	5875	12.2
1941	492,750	2501	.94	..	..	7954	16.1	62	5453	11.1
1942	481,200	3755	.92	..	..	8659	18.0	48	4904	10.2
1943	472,300	3946	.90	..	..	9255	20.2	47	5309	11.2
1944	**474,960**	**5125**	**.91**	..	..	**10343**	**21.8**	**47**	**5218**	**11.0**
For Comparison—										
1944	England and Wales ..			..	..	..	17.6	46	..	11.6
	126 County Boroughs and Great Towns including London			..	..	..	20.3	52	..	13.7
	148 Smaller Towns			..	..	..	20.9	44	..	12.4
	London (Administrative C'nty)			..	..	..	15.0	61	..	15.7

*Adjusted figures owing to alteration in area under the Nottingham Corporation Act, 1932, as from the 1st April, 1933.

a Population figures for calculation of Birth rates.

b Population figures for calculation of Death rates and incidence of notifiable diseases.

TABLE V. Causes of Death at Different Periods of Life in the Administrative County of Nottingham, 1944.

Causes of Death.	Sex	Aggregate of Urban Districts							Aggregate of Rural Districts							Total for Co'ty
		All Ages	0—	1—	5—	15—	45—	65—	All Ages	0—	1—	5—	15—	45—	65—	
ALL CAUSES ..	M	1958	209	35	39	185	475	1015	780	55	14	15	69	187	440	5218
	F	1761	164	31	25	199	391	951	719	62	13	6	84	130	424	
Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers ..	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	
Measles	M	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
	F	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Scarlet Fever	M	3	..	1	2	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	7
	F	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	
Whooping Cough ..	M	4	3	1	..	..	..	..	6	4	2	..	..	..	..	20
	F	7	3	4	..	..	..	..	3	1	2	..	..	..	..	
Diphtheria	M	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
	F	3	..	1	2	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	
Influenza	M	22	1	2	1	2	9	7	8	..	..	..	4	2	2	59
	F	14	..	..	..	3	1	10	15	1	1	..	1	..	12	
Acute Infantile Encephalitis ..	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	M	5	2	..	2	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	9
	F	2	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System ..	M	71	..	..	..	41	28	2	27	..	1	..	10	9	7	191
	F	75	..	..	1	53	16	5	18	..	..	..	15	2	1	
Other Tuberculous Diseases	M	24	2	7	5	6	3	1	3	..	1	..	1	1	..	51
	F	22	3	3	4	8	4	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	1	
Syphilis	M	13	2	..	..	2	7	2	3	..	..	..	2	..	1	21
	F	4	1	..	..	..	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	
Ac. Polio-myelitis and Polio-encephalitis ..	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	F	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Cancer, Malignant Disease	M	240	..	..	..	14	100	126	95	..	..	..	5	36	54	720
	F	258	..	..	..	30	118	110	127	..	..	..	20	50	57	
Diabetes	M	18	..	..	2	3	3	10	5	..	..	..	..	2	3	52
	F	17	..	..	1	3	4	9	12	..	..	..	2	3	7	
Heart Disease ..	M	499	..	..	2	17	110	370	223	..	1	2	10	46	164	1336
	F	420	1	..	..	23	81	315	194	..	..	..	11	25	158	
Intra-cranial Vascular Lesions	M	173	..	..	..	4	37	132	70	..	..	..	1	12	57	565
	F	227	1	..	..	5	54	167	95	..	..	..	..	22	73	
Other Circulatory Diseases	M	42	..	..	..	1	6	35	24	..	..	..	..	6	18	128
	F	45	..	1	..	2	8	34	17	..	..	..	..	1	16	
Bronchitis	M	149	7	2	..	5	40	95	47	..	2	..	2	13	30	326
	F	106	7	3	..	5	15	76	24	2	..	1	1	2	18	
Pneumonia	M	83	32	5	2	11	12	21	23	4	..	1	4	4	10	191
	F	63	29	4	..	6	9	15	22	8	4	1	2	2	5	
Other Respiratory Diseases	M	27	..	..	1	3	12	11	10	..	2	..	2	2	4	62
	F	21	..	..	..	2	7	12	4	..	..	..	1	..	3	
Ulcer of Stomach or Duodenum	M	24	..	..	..	4	13	7	9	..	..	..	..	9	..	43
	F	9	..	..	..	1	6	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	
Diarrhoea under two years	M	22	21	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	36
	F	9	8	1	..	..	..	..	4	3	1	..	..	..	..	
Appendicitis	M	6	..	..	2	3	1	..	6	..	..	1	1	3	1	26
	F	11	..	2	1	2	3	3	3	..	..	..	..	2	1	
Other Digestive Diseases	M	37	2	4	1	2	8	20	18	1	..	1	1	6	9	127
	F	50	1	5	4	6	11	23	22	1	1	..	3	2	15	
Nephritis	M	34	..	..	1	11	11	11	13	..	..	..	1	4	8	99
	F	36	..	..	3	3	8	22	16	..	..	..	5	5	6	
Puerperal Sepsis ..	F	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	4
Other Puerperal Causes	F	13	..	..	..	13	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	15
Premature Birth ..	M	59	59	..	..	..	..	..	16	16	..	..	..	..	..	131
	F	35	35	..	..	..	..	..	21	21	..	..	..	..	..	
Congenital Debility, Malformations, etc.	M	66	62	2	..	..	2	..	20	20	..	..	..	..	..	164
	F	60	54	2	1	3	..	..	18	17	..	1	..	..	..	
Suicide	M	19	..	..	..	8	8	3	4	..	..	..	1	2	1	35
	F	8	..	..	..	4	3	1	4	..	..	..	2	2	..	
Road Traffic Accidents	M	28	..	2	5	5	7	9	15	..	2	3	5	3	2	57
	F	8	..	1	3	1	1	2	6	..	..	..	1	4	1	
Other Violence ..	M	68	4	4	9	24	15	12	35	3	..	4	10	12	6	145
	F	25	6	..	..	2	2	15	17	2	1	..	5	2	7	
All Other Causes ..	M	219	10	4	3	18	43	141	97	5	2	3	9	15	63	586
	F	207	13	3	4	21	37	129	63	6	1	2	7	5	42	